st — a coalities which did mere to build sectional jealousy and strife than any coalition which has ever existed in our By this coalition, mullification enjoys the and high places of government in the South, cushing knows how to tell his old abolitionists to quiet—that principles are eternal and never. He can say with truth to Wilson, Summer and that offices are small things when weighed in hance with great measures. Let the South have to day, ours will come to morrow. It will be the for the chivairous Davis, the self-marifoling it, not to allow us the privilege of following their so. But we tall these smart higher law men that it of Washington and Jackson is not extinct, and so people are milying, as in the days of old, to servation of the true principles of the constituant men men tred men, are taking their pasts, it the cry, "Americans shall rule America." will away the miserable juggiers who, under the f democracy, would sell the country to the f Reme, provided they have the privilege of filing his favors. Let our motto then be, "Our Union, it must and shall be preserved."—"Ameball rule America." It thus you, gentlemen, for you have conferred on me by the reception my remarks.

Judge Hornins of Alabama, on being introduced, spoke to follows:—
I ragret, fellow citizens, that my voice is too feeble to smalle me to be heard at any great distance. It is the abject of the great American party, of which I am an acted upon by the people of every other country. All subsets at the raise recognized and acted upon by the people of every other country, as other nations are ruled by their native inhabitants; but such has not been the case here. Long since some of the mont patr citic and sagacious citizens of the country saw that the influence exercised by foreign citizens was segreat that the popular elections involved the election of efficiency of the highest grade—even that of President of the United States, was brought about by this foreign influence, against the will of what was undoubtedly the large majority of mative citizens. Hence the formation at this party. It is not it so highest to deprive the foreign callien of any right he peaceses but it is our purpose to agree hereafter to vote for no foreign citizen for office.

We will vote for no one, whether Protestant, Catholic, Jaw, Gesttle, or lishomedan.—

caliform of any right in the processing citizen for office. We will vote for no one, whether Protestant, Catholic, Jaw, Genthe, or Mahomedam.

A voice—"Or a Hindoo"

Judge Horkins.—This does not interfere with any yeaster right he has. I agree that by the constitution any one who is thus naturalized acquires a right to vote of which he cannot be deprived; but the constitution does not secure to him the right of eligibility to office. That depends upon the will of the majority of the electers, and it is precisely in accervance with what has been dane by the two old parties. Do we not know that allfheugh the democratic party has not formally received that they would not vote for whigs, that they never do so, and that the whigs; following out the same policy, never vote for democrate? Yet there has been an implied independent of the control of the catholic states and the same policy, never vote for democrate? Yet there has been an implied independent of the control of the catholic states. How happens it that a case seldem occurs where democrate have a majority that a whig is elected to effice; and how also happens it that where whigs are in a majority a democrat is never elected? It is as I have said, upon the implied understanding it they all have with each other that they will not vote for those who belong to a clifferent party from themselves. This is a complete justification of the engagement we enter upon not to vote for a foreigner for office. He comes before the electors and we exercise our discretion in regard to his claims. Iden't what to rect on caterilization laws of Congress repealed. If they were, it would be an abandoment of the cause. If Congress will not exercise the power conferred by the constitution, the States will do it for themselves. If Congress well and exercise the power conferred by the constitution, the States will do it for themselves. If Congress well are exercise to power conferred by the constitution, the States will do it for themselves. If Congress well are exercise the power confe

wenty-one years, for instance—before he becomes entithed to citizenship.

A Vorce—"Nine hundred and ninety nine years."

Judge Horenss—He then will acquire eligibility to
office, which I hope will never be supported by any
American party. I have no doubt that this feeling of
opposition to foreigners has been greatly increased and
strengthened by what has been the policy and the practice of the present administration. They have appoint
of four or five of the ambassadors and ministers to other
esuntries? from the foreign population. Foreigners
have obtained the preference for these high offices, to
de the work which the United States required, to the
exclusion of native born workmen who were equally
expalls of debig it. Against that pol cy we protest,
and we will endeavor to prevent the exercise of it heresafter, by bringing into power no man who will pursue
such a course. (Applanse.) You have all heard of
what has been called the split in the Grand National
Council at Philadelphia. It is true that some of the
leaders of the prevent dominant party in Massachusetts
and other New England States, did secsele, because the
most ultra opinions were advanced by them and the
Convention would not give its assent. Not only these
politicisms in Massachusetts who pretend to lead the
people, but I saw there some from whom I dissented,
and whe avewed their intention to carry out their objost, which they did not healtste to asknowledge was to
desirely the power of those provisions upon which the
compromise was based. The Senator from Massachusits declared that it was his purpose as soon as possible to abolish alwory in the District of Columbia, and
that he would never vote for the admission of a State
mass bill in opposition to the vote it must become the
law of the land, and the President must carry it
into effect. Yet this power, denied to the claist on the
express greand that it was his purpose as soon as possible to abolish alwory in the District of Columbia, and
that he would never vote for the admission of a befor. It was this that induced these particles in Massachuseits to secode from the convention, and I am heartily glad they cld so, for they cannot now any longer distract the party. We are all united now for the accomplishment of one purpose, and all will be satisfied, I hope, with the platform that has been adopted. (Applause.) I suppose this great man of Massachuseits thought he was under the spirit of prophesy. He said that curses would be brought upon the country; but greater curses could not be conceived than the accomplishment of his purposes would be. He did not expreasily claim the spirit of prophesy, but he spoke with confidence, as if he was acting under the influence of a prophetic spirit. Now, I have no more confidence in what he said than I have in the infallibility of the Provicence will ever permit such curses to fall upon the hand. Many of you may remember that there were numerous Islaims republics, all independent; but it was not long before some ambitious, designing men brought was into them. Those were were continued till those wh. se saids hambition led the people into them claimed dictatorial power and siezed it. Smaller States were conquered by the greater and utilinately all becames subjected to one man, and knew no law but bis will. If the dissolution of this Union should occur, and the States be divided and independent of each other, the fate of those I halfain republics will spread over cur land, which is now covered by so many happy State, Centlemen, we are quarreling. Our quarrel has this extent—in relation to the Kaoras and Nebrasks bill, no more. The minerity platform proposed the rapeal of the Nebraska law, but a maiority of those who acted with the Massachusetts nullifiers, required the extension of the compromise line to the Fastific; while the minerity report required the extension of the compromise line to the Fastific; while the was the territory of this sort they have a right to earry all their property into it, and that every territory has a right to receive colored people

recomins declared that clavery should not exist north of 36 degrees 30 minutes. Now, who can pretend that this was constitutions?

A VOICE—Let the niggers look out for themselves, and not divide the party.

ANOTHER VOICE—That is so.

Mr. HOPKINS continued—Gentlemen, I go for non-intervention on the part of Congress on the subject. The people everywhere have the right to settle the question for themselves, and so our platform declares. Now, if we are asked why the South accepted the repeal of the Missouri compromise if they did not care for it, we an awer it by asking the question, why did they who objected to the Kanesa and Nebraska bill object, also, to the universal application of the Missouri rule? You remember that Ranucky was admitted into the Union with slavery in the year 1792, and was admitted without any objection. So was Tennesses. The Territories of Alabama and Missouri had, also, acts of Congress placing territorial governments over them, although, said he, I admit that Georgia the sonditionities that slavery should not be interfered with. In 1805 the extensive country coded by France came to us with French laws, authorizing slavery over the whole of the Now, though there may not have been an express stimulation in the ext of cossion that alsvery should never be discurbed there, yet it was doubtless understood that with French laws, authorising slavery over the whole of it Now, though there may not have been an or press stipulation in the act ofeassion that slavery should never be dissurbed there, yet it was doubtless understood that property should be protected in it, and its property consisted largely of slaves. In 1811–12 a constitution was formed in Louisians admitting elsevery, and with that constitution she was admitted into the Uniten. So with Alabams, and so with Missouri Itself. Now why, after Louisians and Missouri had been admitted into the Uniten, should these questions have been raised? All these procedents show what was the understanding of the constitution in the early sessions of Congress; yet, more than thirty years after, the Missouri restriction twat passed. I say then that the question why we accepted the repeal of that compromise is answered by the question why what is an expected that the finites of the country will be as great as the past, and that it will abound as much in presperity to the posterity, as it has absunded to us.

The speaker retired amid much applause. There was set this time a rush made to the Chief's office, and there were also loud estes for Rayner.

were also loud exice for Rayner.

The Crass stated that Mr. Rayner had not arrived

yet, and that the rush to the Chief's office was merely on account of the arrest of a pickpocket. He (the that) had appointed them—the andisses—San's palicemen, and he was confident they would keep order, the then attreed met the Hon. John CONSINGHAR, of South Carolina, whe said ——
Frience and fellow-citizene of New York—You have alresdy heard able speakers in expecition of the pickform which the American Convention has given to the American people. My purpose is not to make any argument of the American people. My purpose is not to make any argument of the American people. My purpose is not to make any argument of the pickform of

worthy of freemen to stand upon. That platform does not shirm the spinions of Massachusette or of Virginia on the subject of alsvery, but I-aves that institution where the law has left it. I have only come fere to give the adhesion of Virginia to that platform which. If it had been adopted two months ago, Virginia, instead of kneeling down, manacled as she is, would have now stood erect as yourself. (Cheers.) Fellow citizens, why shruld Virginia desire by the passage of the Kaneas Nebraska bill to disturb the compromises of the constitution? She can ask nothing in the untrodden wilderness of Nebraska. She has mounta'ns tecming with mineral ore, and valleys rich and fertile. There are no mestaphysicians or abstractionists in her councils; and she did not desire to disturb compromises; Virginia and New York have stood together before. Her destinies are yours—her friendships are yours; and if you stand by the platform of the American party, you will find that the Southern States will stand around you; and with that support you may bid defiance to all abolitionists and enemies of the Union and constitution. The success of the American party depends upon their maintaining the Unionist and constitutional principles laid down in that platform. Fellow citizens, I thack you.

Mr. Burwell then withdrew, and the band struck up another a'r, amid cries for Rayner, Pike, &c., and with

three cheers for old Virginia.

The CHAIRMAN next pressuted to the assembly Gen. Wm

another a'r, amid cree for Rayner, Piko, &c., and with three cheers for old Virginia.

The Chamman next pressated to the assembly Gen. War S. Ph.Cheer, of Ky., who was received with three cheers for old Kentucky. He said:

Fellow citizens of the State and City of New York—The first emotion of the human heart is that one which years to its father, to its mother, to its brother, to its wife, to homa, and to country. Every man feels proud of his birthplace, falls to be a men. We are Americans in principle, Americans in feeling, Americans in principle, Americans in object, Americans in cessing, and the principle, Americans in object, Americans is cessign. Fellow citizens, keretofore our country has been divided by parties. These parties have been the representatives of a policy of leasure. They have representatives of a policy of leasure, they have representatives of a policy of leasure, as to the guidance of this great sity of state. They have settled all the great questions which arise merely out of leisure; and these parties have failed to be leager the representatives of american principles, or of the American heart. The people have tarned their attention to what is due to themeetwa to their native land; and now trees two old parties have become abolished, and on their rains has resum up a new party, a new organization, which has for its object the advancement of American heart. The people have tarted their attention to the same and the party against which we familiarly term "Sam" is dectined to work out and defeat for themselves and for posterity. Only eighteen montles ago he received his birth, perhaps in this very city of New York. Here he was a suching infant (Laughter.) In your own Neat he was a mathe bord here you. (Three cheers for Barker—Hip, hip, hurah.) I will not rock; I cannot rock:

But he will say.

The child is all my own.—(Laughter and cheers.) Sirs, about eighteen months ago, as I said to you, he was as notant is his cradie; but even in his intant arm, he grapple with the grant of which here ar

A Town -P, ore not have such the whole than let and the "Police" (Campa 17), proving the whole the man beard of the policy of th

cettle ruise. To consequent and we do not there of the prescribe dres. It was a been about alavery. Ihat has been taiked about here of the prescribe of the control of the

give you: New York, the hospitable Empire City.

Mr. OLIVER was again presented, and informed the meeting that they were about to forms a procession, to march from the Park up Chatham street to East Broadway and Ruigers, then to Monroe street, where they would salute Mr. Barner's house; then through Grand, the Bowery, Bond street and Broadway to the Park again; and he expected to see that procession the greatest that had ever been witnessed here. He also moved that they would give old Tammany Hall the strongest pull, next fall, that it ever got in the Empire State.

Another, with three cheers for Mr. Barker, three for the whole American party, three for the platform, three for Mr. Ulman, &c., &c., the meeting was dismissed, and the precession was soon after formed, and with music and banners took the route above laid down.

inited, and the procession was soon after formed, and with music and banners took the route above laid down.

PROCEEDINGS ELSEWHERE.

In addition to the proceedings at the grand stant, there were speeches from three other polate in the Park. Nearer to Broadway a stand was erected upon a wagon, which was surmounted with the American flag. Some thousand people of so congregated here, and were addressed by Mr. Wilmot, of Maryland; Mr. John Bullock, of New York; Mr. Squires, of Chenange; and Mr. Lyon, of Port Jervis. Mr. Squires touched upon the slavery question, and said that it was an institution which could not be sustained by American freemen; but as it was recognized by the constitution, we, as members of the Union, must take it, in consideration of the bonesits we enjoy in common with the South. Mr. Squires, whenever he went to Philadelphis, was determined (he said,) to have the question settled as a fashity, and it was to settled by the platform in the promulgation of the doc trize, that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject. He would object to alavery in New York, but he was willing to give the people of each State or Ferritory the right to say whether they would or would not have it. The Philadelphis Grand Council would not say that Congress had no right to legislate on the subject of slavery—that question was left to Congress trulf; but it do say in the Philadelphis Grand Council would not say that Congress had no right to legislate on the subject of slavery—that question was left to Congress trulf; but it do say in the Philadelphis platform, teriorism. He was founded upon good logic, and that the State of New York would ratify it. His remarks were received without any signs of disease to of Spatial State of New York would ratify it. His remarks were received without any signs of disease to respect the proper spatial governments of the process of the Roman Catholic Church, and his strictures seemed vary and side of the Park there was anothery way as a fire diversion from Mr. Mallay, to see the PROCEEDINGS ELSEWHERE.

have given us all we ask, and we now say to you that we will work with you on all untional questions. I am glad to say that I can ge hack to Tumessee, to Memphis, and tell the people there that if they will only stand by the constitution as you de, that we can all work tegether, shoulder to shoulder, for the perpetuity of the Union and the triumph of American principles. (Cheers.)

Mr. Stanton's voice was in a bad way, and he introduced the

Hen. Mr. Stokm, late Speaker of the House of Representatives of Tumessee, and a delegate to the Grand Councel. Mr. Stokes said that the labors of last Esturday night in Philadelphia had brought on him a slight soreness of threat, and he could not speak long or loudly. He did not address them as a Tensesseen speaking to New Yorkers, but as an American speaking to American, upon tree American principles—principles without which the Union and the constitution were not safe. The question simply was, shall Protestant Americans rule Protestant American principles—principles without which the Union and the constitution were not safe. The question simply was, shall Protestant Americans rule Protestant American principles—principles without which the Union he had such more to the surface such men as Henrica? What had agitation done for the North! In Massachnetts it had thrown to the surface such men as Henrica? What had agitation done for the North! In Massachnetts it had thrown to the surface such men as Henrica? What had such men as Danie! Webster—(applieuse)—a represent her. I will not, said he, compare Danie! Webster—(applieuse)—a represent her. I will not, said he, compare Danie! Webster—(applieuse)—a represent her. I will not, said he, compare Danie! Webster—(applieuse)—a represent her. I will not, said he, compare Danie! Webster with Semator Wilson. It would be like comparing the lofty mountain to the sleader sapling he had entered to the wind her had been developed that the sacret with the surface of the comparing the lofty mountain to the slader sapling her had been develop

mine whether the Board of Aldermen, is directing this inquity, have or have not transcended their powers. By the observer granted by Gov. Dongan in 1088, and by the more extended charter granted by Gov. Montgomery in 1730, the Common Council were clothed with Egislative powers as respects the municipal government of the city of a very comprehensive character. The body which then composed tive Common Council, or the major part of the moment of common Council, or the major part of the moment of the city and though under the various and in the major part of the major part of the major and the common Council in the common control of the city; and though under the various acts or the Legislature amandatory of those charters, changes and alterations have been made in respect to many masters of which the Common Council before had acticulate confinence within the limitations and restrictions imposed by these subsequent statutes or charters, remains. The two folies, therefore, which now constitute the Common Council, councide as they are upon the power conferred and of the duties imposed upon them, the matual check which they exercise upon each other and the order and course of their proceedings, regular legislative bodies. The creation of a municipal corporation has been defined to be 'the invating of the popies of a place with the local government thereor.' Which also (Corp.) a 2, People vs. Morris, 13 Wond. 34%; and as the two branches of the Corporation to whom are estructed the discretionary power of making law, the Board of Alevraren and the Board of Council law, the Board of Alevraren and the Board of Council law, the Board of Alevraren and the Board of Council law, the Board of Alevraren and the Board of Council law, the Board of Alevraren and the Board of Council law, the Board of Alevraren and the Board of Council law, the Board of Alevraren and the Corporation to whom are estrated to the council law, the power council law, the council law of

TURDAY, JUNE 19, 1853.

\*\*TOTAL PROPERTY AND APPEAL PROPERTY AND A changed with the power within thick power to cause the believes; but a few a within thick power the cause of the corporations, 50; Wilson or Municipal Corporations, 164.) Whether the provision in magna charte, incorporated in our fall of Hights, that no one shall be impriroused except by due process of law, would, as has been held repeatedly in suspect to municipal corporations. (Wood wa the Megic of Landon, 12 Med., 486; King vs. Christ, 1 Eaks, 341; Good vs. Searie, Berieg, 1441) deprive either board of the tommon Council of the power of imprisoning a disaboritest without the control of the power of imprisoning a disaboritest without the control of the power of imprisoning a disaboritest without the control of the power of imprisoning a disaboritest without the control of the without a needs by which the disaboritest without a needs by which the tropical of the without a super and the training the form of the without the power of the provision of the without the provision of the without the provision of the without the subject of the without the subject of the provision of the without the provision of the provision of the without the provision of the provisio